

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION IN ASSAM AND ROLE OF OUR PARTY

In the statement of the Assam State Committee of our party, published in this issue of the Proletarian Era, it has been explained why the MLAs of our party in Assam did not vote in favour nor against, the no-confidence motion moved against the Taimur Ministry. The parties like CPI (M), CPI RCPI etc. had also abstained from voting. Some vested interested circles have launched a malicious campaign centring round this incident to equate the role of our party with that of these parties and to create an air that our party was also engaged in saving the Taimur Ministry—thus creating a good deal of confusion in people's mind, though the design behind it is not at all difficult to understand

Today, when the bourgeois parties like the Congress (I) and others have not only failed to solve the maladies of the crisis-ridden Indian capitalism, but are themselves bogged in insurmountable crises, when the social democratic parties like the CPI, CPI (M) etc. are trying to win the confidence of the capitalist class and emerge as the "alternative force" to defend this crisis-ridden system, in this situation the people feel from their experiences that it is the SUCI alone which is striving hard to build up mass movement on a correct line centring round the burning issues of their life. The mass violation of law in West Bengal on 15th June, 1979 against the anti-people policies of the 'Left Front' Government, the historic All India People's Protest Delhi March on 4th November last, the movements organised and conducted by our party in different states, particularly the student movement in Orissa and

last but not the least the recent mass movement in West Bengal against the disastrous language and education policy of the 'Left Front' Government have proved beyond doubt that our party in spite of its limitation of strength is standing by the side of the common people, and armed with the invaluable teachings of Comrade Shibdas Ghosh, the great leader of the proletariat, is trying to organise democratic movement all over the country. This cannot but frighten the ruling capitalist class and these parties as well. So it is clear enough why the big press, subservient to the monopoly houses have taken to this path of maligning the image of the SUCI before people all over India.

A question may be pertinently raised in this connection. Is it not natural for a revolutionary (Contd. to page 4)

Statement of the ASSAM STATE COMMITTEE

Having examined different aspects of the no-confidence motion moved against the Anwara Taimur led Congress (I) Ministry of Assam in the context of the prevailing political situation arising out of the issue of foreign nationals, the Assam State Committee of the Socialist Unity Centre of India, on March, 23 issued the following statement:

"In our analysing the situation in Assam we have been consistently stressing that although the character of the movement that developed in Assam centring round the issue of foreign nationals was not at all democratic and progressive still then because of deliberate propagation of certain wrong ideas deep apprehensions gripped the minds of the Assamese speaking people about the future of their language, culture and their socio-cultural identity. We have also pointed out that accumulated grievances of the people of Assam against wanton capitalist exploitation

and severe neglect and discrimination of Congress governments during their 32 years rule having found no other way of expression due to the weakness of the left movement in Assam also burst out through this stir. Need of the hour, therefore, was to effectively eliminate all the roots of such apprehensions about the future of their language and culture and to undertake vigorous developmental activity to assuage their injured feeling

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33rd ANNIVERSARY

SUCI

MASS MEETING

24th APRIL

Saheed Minar Maidan : 5 P.M.

Main Speaker :

COMRADE NIHAR MUKHERJEE

President :

COMRADE SHANKAR SINGH

24TH APRIL

OBSERVE IN A SOLEMN AND BEFITTING MANNER

24TH APRIL is approaching the toiling masses of the country with its message of the hour when the socio-political-economic situation has been aggravated still further and the ruling capitalist class and its branded political parties are failing totally to stave off crises in all fronts, when the social democratic parties are increasingly getting exposed and alienated from the people in their bid to defend capitalism at peril, when the revolutionary party of the proletariat, SUCI, is organizing and launching movements in more and more states on the burning issues of people's life.

In the light of the teachings of our most beloved departed leader, teacher and guide, Comrade Shibdas Ghosh, the Central Committee of our party headed by Comrade Nihar Mukherjee has called upon the masses to join strength with the movements launched by the party in different states, build up mightier struggles and observe 24th April as part and parcel of these legitimate democratic mass movements.

The spiralling prices of every essential commodity, the fresh levy of taxes by the Centre and the states, the steep increase in prices of petrol, diesel, and in railway, bus and tram

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CPI(M) and Congress (I) mock fight in West Bengal

The show of movement launched by the Congress (I), the most trusted ruling party of the Indian bourgeoisie, since March 30 in West Bengal and the measures and method adopted by the 'Left Front' Government to meet it have raised some pertinent questions. In the first place, what is the motive behind this mock fight in the name of movement by the Congress (I) just at this moment? Does the Congress (I) believe in building genuine mass movements over legitimate demands of the people? Did not Mrs. Gandhi herself declare their policy decision not to build up mass movements? Moreover, are not they suppressing legitimate democratic mass movements in Orissa

and other states in the most savage and fascist way? So, would even a fool believe that the Congress (I) whose dark hand slaughtered countless workers of democratic mass movement, whose conscience was not pricked in the least to make a brutal lathicharge on the blind and children's procession, which had pushed the country to the point of an undeclared state of emergency by promulgating a series of Black Acts including the National Security Act, and which has made life unbearable for the people through oppression and exploitation, can now want to build up a movement for the genuine cause of the people in West Bengal?

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Assam State Committee

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against discrimination and neglect. Since the beginning we have been urging upon the Union Government that they should, therefore, while seeking a just and lasting solution of the problem of foreign nationals, also devise some effective constitutional measures for safeguarding the present official language status of the Assamese language and secondly initiate bold measures for rapid industrialisation of the state. But the State Committee of our Party has noted with indignation that the Central Government led by Smt. Indira Gandhi instead of meeting the grave situation of Assam in this way, in the name of tackling the situation, concentrated all its efforts in strengthening the base of the ruling party by causing further divisions of the strife-torn society of Assam. In a most unscrupulous way Mrs. Gandhi and her Party also consciously encouraged this growth of all sorts of communal and parochial feelings and even went to the extent of inciting fratricidal conflict in Assam. All along, it had been the efforts of Mrs. Gandhi and her party to install in Assam a Government of her party by hook or by crook and in total disregard of all democratic norms and principles, defection was encouraged and in this way in December last a minority Government of her party was imposed upon the people of Assam. Most of the persons included in that minority Government are defectors and lacked the minimum amount of honesty, integrity and spirit of service which if they had could even under the existing exploitative system help in bringing about some relief for the people. Quite naturally the anti-people character of this government began to manifest itself soon after its installation. Thus it did not take time to enhance bus fares at high rate in the most objection-

able manner, almost openly helped the profiteers and hoarders to raise prices further, allowed administrative corruptions gain further ground in the name of toning up the administration which became highly partisan during the last two years and encouraged the chauvinist forces to hold the state to ransom, the Congress (I) government took recourse to irresponsible promotions, demotions, transfers, motivated by petty party interests and communal considerations. It began to induce the chauvinist and communal elements to join the Congress (I) by offering them privileges and concessions.

Having realised the grave consequences that might arise of further continuation of this anti-people regime which was openly fanning communal feeling and behaviours, the State Committee of our party initiated ideological campaign among the masses to expose its anti-people communal character and urged upon the seven party combination to build up public opinion against this minority government. But the firm task of exposing the anti-people communal character and building up united democratic opposition against it did not proceed as was necessary. As a result of this and also due to the machination of the communal forces, side by side with the democratic opposition, a communal opposition also developed against this government. Consequent upon this it soon became evident that a powerful communal support also had gathered round this anti-people government and as a result the task of dislodging this government with the support of all sections of the people has become more difficult.

In the wake of no-confidence motion we would so like to draw the attention of our people to the fact that left and democratic movement of the people is practically absent today in Assam and

within the legislature too, left and democratic parties do not have the requisite majority to form an alternative left and democratic government. It is therefore clear that under the circumstances if the Cong(I) government is voted out of power, only an alternative government consisting of some other bourgeois parties can be formed in its place. It is therefore obvious that this new bourgeois Government, if it comes into existence, will similarly serve the interests of the capitalists and will thereby accentuate the acute sufferings and problems of the people as only a left democratic government and none else, can under the present bourgeois set up, bring some relief to the people. It may be recalled here that in 1979 when a no-confidence motion was moved against the then Janata Government led by Sri Golap Barabara, our party, having realised that there being no scope for formation of a real left democratic government, and that voting the anti-people Janata Government out of power would result only in the formation of another bourgeois government—decided to abstain from voting on the no-confidence motion to highlight the fact that barring exceptional situations a revolutionary party cannot be a party to irresponsible bourgeois game of toppling governments, as it creates illusions in the minds of the people about the new bourgeois government that comes in its wake and in this way disturbs the development of extra parliamentary movements. Experiences have reaffirmed our approach to be wholly true.

Therefore in determining our attitude towards such no confidence motion sponsored by the bourgeois parties, as Marxist-Leninist Party we cannot be unmindful to all these effects. We however feel that this time the issue of foreign nationals has introduced new elements into the question of no-confidence and as such it should also

be looked at from the point of view of bringing about an early solution of this problem. Adoption of a correct formula which will be acceptable to all sections of people of Assam is the first prerequisite in this regard. In our endeavour to bring about an early solution of the problem, we evolved in the month of January, a 4-point formula which was enthusiastically hailed by all sections of the people, as a just and equitable one. This was submitted to other parties for their consideration.

Whereas, it is not difficult to understand that present Cong(I) government formed with the help of defectors will like to keep the problem unresolved as it helps them to cling to power, we are at pains to note that in spite of our repeated calls none of the parties who are now eager to form an alternate government has accepted this 4-point formula. It is therefore our considered view that they too, even if they form a government, will not be able to solve this problem. Moreover almost all the parties who have become extremely eager to dislodge this government with a view to forming their own, were partners of the two earlier governments led by Sri Golap Barabara and Sri Jogen Hazarika and soon after assumption of power incurred the wrath of the people in pursuing pro-capitalist anti-people policies.

It is also to be noted that some of these parties are in league with the chauvinist and secessionist forces who not long ago, wrought havoc in Assam and as such, it is reasonably presumed that their assumption of power will surely give fillip to these reactionary forces who are presently lying low. Considering all these aspects together, the State Committee of our party strongly feels that the move to install such an alternative bourgeois government has nothing to do with the interest of the toiling people, rather it is fraught with more dangerous consequences. This move,

therefore also needs to be frustrated.

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In view of this fact an extremely complex situation has arisen in Assam centering round the question of no-confidence motion which has sharply divided the people of the state into two opposite camps.

The need of the hour is to undertake ideological campaign to explain to the confused masses the imperative necessity of dislodging this anti-people government, as any move to out-vote this government without achieving this consensus under the peculiar situation, prevailing in Assam will surely help the Cong (I) to maintain and further expand its influence among a sizable section of our people. In our view, therefore, development of united mass movement against the anti-people politics of the government should get priority over all other things, because only by this, people can readily realise the anti-people character of the government. But our appeal to the constituents of the Seven-party Combination to move along this line failed to evoke necessary response.

Our efforts within the Seven-party Combination to adopt the common approach towards the no-confidence motion also did not succeed. Under the circumstances, in conformity with our earlier stand taken in 1979 in connection with the no-confidence motion moved against the anti-people Janata Ministry, the State Committee of our party having found that the situation today is more or less the same in the sense that a real left democratic government cannot be formed, decides this time also, that M.L.As belonging to our party, will abstain from voting either for or against the no-confidence motion.

The State Committee of our party however strongly believes that under the pressure of the united mass movements which, if developed against the anti-people policies

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Situation in West Bengal

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On the other hand the way the 'Left Front' Government is trying to meet the movement also raises some questions. Why did the Government resort to such indiscriminate firing on the demonstration of March 30, although the situation hardly warranted it, in sequel to which the Congress (I) could call for a Bengal Bandh on the 3rd April with the blessings of Indira Gandhi and conduct civil disobedience announcing a programme to continue this 'movement' till the next Assembly elections? Had the 'Left Front' Government not killed three persons in firing on the 30th March, it would not be possible for the Congress (I) to create the present situation by any means. But did the situation on that day warrant firing 42 rounds? The public life or the administration was not paralysed as a result of the Congress (I)'s march on that day, nor were trams and buses set on fire. Was there a political motive, then behind the 'Left Front's' act of firing so many rounds simply with the intention of killing innocent common people? Why particularly at this moment did they want to give such prominence to this so-called movement of the Congress (I) by opening fire to kill three persons unwarrantedly?

Moreover, this indiscriminate firing with the intention of killing may be compared only with the way the despotic rulers of all countries conduct themselves and with the policy pursued during the long Congress rule and the Janata regime. Just like the Congress leaders, the 'Left Front' leaders too displayed a despicable attitude in administration, that is devoid of any sense of democratic norms, by refusing to hold an impartial inquiry into the firing in the typical bureaucratic style of despotic rulers. Hardly there is a parallel to the reign of terror let loose by either side in the name of making the Bandh a

success or opposing it while keeping the public passive? We do not know in which language to condemn the slaughter of so many lives which the Bandh supporters did by throwing bombs and setting fire on buses and trams carrying passengers. At the same time, it would not be an exaggeration, perhaps, to say that the politics which the CPI(M) introduced to meet the Bandh by letting loose the party storm-troopers which reminds one of the danger of the atrocious politics resorted to by the gang of 'Gestapo' during Hitler's regime. Actually, this incident is a glaring example of how terrible and naked may turn the struggle for power of two ruling parties, and how both the Congress (I) and the CPI(M) may squander the common people's lives in their petty, sectarian party interests. Public opinion must be strongly vocal against both these parties.

But the question is that why both these parties have created such a situation just at a time when in West Bengal an unprecedented mass movement has developed rallying the intellectuals and all other sections of the people against the anti-people language and education policy of the 'Left Front' Government and the Government has been forced to yield at least partially in the face of this massive movement, when the leadership of the movement has taken steps for a well organised, disciplined and protracted struggle to convert this significant partial victory into a full-scale victory, when the movement is being spread out gradually in the districts and sub-divisional towns, and its instrument of struggle, the Committee to Resist Curtailement of Education and Encroachment on Autonomy, is developing at the district and village levels, and students are getting organized in schools and colleges under the banner of all Bengal Student Struggle Committee? It is necessary to probe

deeply into the political motive or design of both these parties.

For the last 33 years, the Congress in various forms, whether united or divided, conducted the Government at the Centre and in the States as a party of the capitalist class with the object of safeguarding and consolidating the present exploitative social system. The Left-minded people of West Bengal hardly need to be explained that the Congress is not the party protecting the interests of the exploited masses. The people of this State are still essentially anti-Congress. The Congress (I) in West Bengal today is working as a Parliamentary opposition party. This party wants to recapture the Governmental power in the State at the 1982 Assembly elections, and precisely with this object it is trying to win over the dissatisfied public. This is why it is putting up this show of movement at present exploiting the advantage enjoyed as an opposition party. So, when Indira Gandhi is on a continuous tirade at the all-India level against democratic mass movements, the Congress (I) and its leaders in West Bengal who had suppressed mass movements are trying to refurbish their image as a force of mass movement. In the name of movement they are confusing the poor masses who have never lagged behind in making sacrifices in movements against oppression and injustice and are using them as pawns in this mockfight. These Congress (I) leaders wish to seize ministerial 'gaddi' at the cost of the people's blood. Backed up by the press and radio propaganda and using all advantage for being in the opposition, the Congress (I) is trying to appropriate the entire fruit of the massive movement against identical and mutually conducive language and education policies of the Central and State Governments. At the same time, it is trying to mislead the people by confusing the entire issue of the language movement—the main stand on the language

problem, the real forces of the movement, and for whom is this movement—and is thereby trying to wreck the movement itself.

It is well-known that it was the Congress which inserted a clause in the Constitution to substitute English by Hindi as the Central official language and which is continuously reducing the use of English in the Central administration with that end in view. Following its foot steps, the 'Left Front' Government wants to eliminate English from primary education and make language study including the mother tongue, English, Hindi, etc. 'compulsory optional' at the college level. In other words, it is paving the way for introduction of Hindi in the place of English in West Bengal. Does any difference remain then between the language and educational policy of the Congress (I) and that of the 'Left Front' Government? What is more, the 'Left Front' Government itself, even the Chief Minister, has repeatedly declared that they are implementing the language policy of the Congress. The Chief Minister informed the Prime Minister in a letter that the Government is implementing the syllabus Committee's decision in 1974 during Siddhartha Sankar Ray's regime. What is then the real motive behind this movement of the Congress (I) against the 'Left Front's' language and educational policy? Which language policy is it then fighting for? It has not really changed its language policy! Actually, with the intention of gaining supremacy at the next Assembly elections, exploiting the anti-'Left Front' attitude and sentiments of the people centring round the movement under the **Committee to Resist Curtailement of Education and Encroachment on Autonomy** over the demands of retaining English in primary education, etc. the Congress (I) has adopted the trick of posing as if it is also against the 'Left Front's' language and education policy. We want to warn the people to be on their guard beforehand so that

the Congress (I) cannot utilise the language issue in its petty, sectarian party interest, or use the same in any conspiracy to topple the 'Left Front' Government.

The Congress role in the matter of law and order during the last 33 years is not unknown to anybody. Which of these acts did they ever refrain from—promulgation of emergency rule, curtailment of judiciary's powers, robbing of fundamental rights, introduction of PD Act, indiscriminate arrests, killing of prisoners and introduction of politics of vandalism, etc. Even today, the Congress (I) is assaulting workers of the movement conducted by the **Committee** in schools and colleges at many places in league with the CPI(M).

Therefore, it is not difficult to realize that since there is no basic difference between the Congress (I) and the CPI (M) on the question of language and education, this mock fight has been launched with the sole and same object of each trying to dominate the other in the vile competition in parliamentary politics and divert the people's attention, in the interest of crisis-ridden capitalism, from the massive movement led by intellectuals against the anti-people language and education policy of the 'Left Front' Government and mislead this movement.

The repressive and anti-movement, anti-people character of the 'Left Front' Government had been exposed earlier too. It did not prick this Government's conscience to keep the refugees in Marichjhanpi starving for days together using the police force, to set the party's action squad against them under police protection, set fire on their huts, killing and uprooting them from their settlement. It did not prick its conscience to open fire on port workers, killing five according to its own version, when it had failed to break their strike using agent provocateurs. Citing of more examples is hardly necessary. In keeping with their tradition the 'Left Front'

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24th APRIL

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fares have added by large to the already staggering economic burden of the people. The Central Government led by Indira Gandhi is launching onslaught on the working class and all sections of the toiling people through draconian measures like PD Act, etc.

In its bid to confuse and thwart mass movements and perpetuate its class rule, the ruling bourgeoisie is pursuing its attempt to install and reinforce a two party parliamentary system and at the same time keep open the option of switching on to the Presidential form of government or some form of constitutional dictatorship. The CPI(M), CPI and their allies, who masquerade as Marxist, are extending support to various measures of Indira Gandhi even as they shout slogans against the authoritarian menace posed by her party. These pseudo Marxists are crushing people's legitimate democratic mass movements in the states in which they are in governmental power now and capitulating to the ruling bourgeoisie to win its favour. Their aim is to emerge as the alternative to the Congress (I) with the blessings of the bourgeoisie.

Decadence and rot have set in in every arena of the social and cultural life of the country. Parochial, regional, communal and other divisive forces are rearing their ugly head, throughout the land fomented by all bourgeois and petty bourgeois parties in their petty parliamentary interest and directly aided and abetted by the police and administration. The victim is the people's interest, the people's united struggle against capitalist exploitation and oppression. And the ruling bourgeoisie and vested interests are the ones who stand to gain from these fratricidal wars. The Assam agitation on foreign nationals issue and the Gujarat agitation on

reservation issue are two glaring examples.

In pursuance to the call given by the Central Committee especially the call given from the historic **People's Protest March** to Delhi on the 4th November, our party is trying to build up mass movements singlehandedly in all states, as no other parties claiming to be Left have responded to our repeated appeal to build a united left and democratic front to spearhead the people's struggle on legitimate demands.

The Central Committee has urged the people to note that in the recent heroic battle of the people of Orissa, especially its students, all attempts by the Congress (I) Government to crush the movement under repression, all efforts by the reactionary circles to divert it into a parochial channel and every bid of the Six-party Combination including the CPI(M) and CPI to undermine it were successfully frustrated by the effective role of our Party armed with the teachings of Comrade Shibdas Ghosh.

An unprecedented historic, massive movement, under the banner of the **Committee to Resist Curtailment of Education and Encroachment on Autonomy**, is now sweeping across West Bengal against the anti people language and education policies of the CPI(M)-led 'Left Front' Government. Not only people from all sections, distinguished educationists, writers and scholars have stepped forward under the committee's banner to defend people's cause and defeat the government's policy but under pressure of the movement the 'Left Front' Government has postponed implementation of its decision to eliminate English from primary education by one year. This movement has bearing for the whole of the country. For, if the 'Left Front' succeeds in implementing its policy the Centre and States will then advance to implement more anti-people policies. The task of the people is, therefore, to

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party like the SUCI to support the no-confidence motion moved against the Congress (I), the main enemy of the common people and the most trusted political party of the Indian capitalist class?

Yes, this question would have carried weight if this motion would not have been a product of the machination of the chauvinist forces seriously jeopardising the unity of the people rather if it would have reflected democratic demands and aspirations of the people of Assam, and would have come in continuation of

organize movements in all states against the anti-people policies, including the language and education policy of the Centre and respective State Governments.

Never before in the party's history did such massive support come from the people. As the true character of the pseudo-Marxist party is fast getting exposed the people are turning to the SUCI, the only party holding aloft their cause, the task before the party is to reach the revolutionary teachings of the great leader of the proletariat, Comrade Shibdas Ghosh to every nook and corner of the country. We must be equal to the trust reposed on us by the people. We must conduct a ceaseless struggle individually and collectively to build ourselves as true revolutionaries, at the behest of Comrade Shibdas Ghosh. We must learn and relearn, individually and collectively, his great teachings and apply them in our life, follow them with all blood and sweat.

The observance of **24th April** is no ritual. It is part and parcel of the people's struggle for emancipation, more so this year when the party is in the midst of movements. With people's involvement in greater numbers, advancing people's cause a step further, **24th April** has to be observed with all solemnity, dignity and discipline.

a broad-based democratic movement going on outside the legislature. In that case we ought to have supported this motion. But did the motion come in such a context? What was the situation in Assam?

Since the middle of 1979, Assam has been passing through a grave turmoil. The agitation launched by the chauvinist, communal and secessionist forces with the ostensible purpose of driving out "foreign nationals," has brought in its wake, apart from wanton killing and destruction, severe divisions on caste and communal lines; it has thus split the society of Assam into pieces. It has also robbed the people of Assam, belonging to different faiths and speaking different languages, of their common identity as toiling people. The worst victim of this agitation has been the growing working class movement in Assam and as a matter of fact, united democratic mass movement was the principal target of attacks of the chauvinist forces. In fomenting this crisis a powerful section of the police and bureaucracy took an active part. The press under the control of the local bourgeoisie of Assam also played a dangerous role. Certain serious grievances and legitimate demands of the people were deliberately and motivatedly used by them to rouse the passion of the Assamese speaking people to serve their own ends. Along with the highly reactionary regional parties, the local units of the bourgeois parties like Congress (I), Congress (U), BJP and the Janata were all involved in engineering this grave crisis. In this way, these chauvinist forces gathered enormous strength and power around them and in an unscrupulous manner directed it against democratic movement. Since then, there is no doubt, that this politics of chauvinist agitation became the principal

danger before the democratic movement in Assam.

And it is known to all that it is these unscrupulous and out and out anti-people forces i.e. the parties like Janata and its allies which moved all along in collusion with the chauvinist forces that were responsible for the present strife-torn situation and turmoil in Assam striking at the very root of people's unity and dividing the state on caste and communal line—which had tabled this no-confidence motion. Naturally, while carrying on the struggle against Indira regime everywhere in the country which is very urgent and imperative—and there is no question to cease it even in Assam—if we had supported this no-confidence motion, would it not have given these chauvinist forces and their allies dividends in their nefarious games in the concrete situation of Assam? And in fact in that case, could we rule out the possibility of these parties forming a new coalition government which would be no better than the one at present? More particularly, could we do this when the real issue in Assam today is whether the chauvinist and parochial forces will run riot over the people destroying their unity and solidarity, or the unity of the people of Assam be restored, protected and further cemented which alone can bring a just solution of the legitimate demands by the Assamese speaking people? These are serious questions which cannot be glossed over before coming to a conclusion.

Then, can there be any doubt that this no-confidence motion had not only no element of democratic content in it, rather it had positive bearing against the unity of the people in Assam? So, when a no-confidence motion is moved against an out and out anti-people government—the necessity of waging mass movement against which can in no way be negated or neglected

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Keep Alive the Flame of Revolution

The immortal martyrs of the uncompromising trend of the freedom movement kindled the flame of revolution. They laid down their lives not only to liberate the country from foreign rule but to end exploitation of man by man. Their dreams did not come true—India has won political freedom no doubt, but exploitation has not ended—want, privation, destitution and miseries of the people still continue, the situation is aggravating with every day passing. So the flame of revolution the martyrs kindled, the duty to keep it alive falls on the genuine revolutionaries of today, for it is they who are the real successors of those immortal martyrs.

So to commemorate the 50th anniversary of martyrdom of the martyrs like Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev in a solemn and befitting manner all the state units of our party according to the instruction of the Central Committee, took up programmes—somewhere a week long, somewhere a fortnight long. The programme included erection of martyr's column on 23rd March in towns and villages and different important parts of cities, placing of wreaths at the portraits of the martyrs, morning parades, extensive wall writings, posterings, sale of party literature, sale of Bhagat Singh portraits and badges, organising group meetings, street corner meetings and public meetings. Different speakers at the meeting described the revolutionary life and thoughts of Bhagat Singh. They explained how in course of his heroic struggle Saheed Bhagat Singh became influenced by the great October Revolution and the thoughts of Marx, Lenin and Stalin. They urged the students and youths of today to inculcate the great revolutionary, uncompromising spirit and character of Bhagat Singh and other martyrs, assimilating and exhausting which only they can acquire the higher morality and ethics to become the worthy fighters of anti-capitalist socialist revolution.

Reports of the observance of this 50th anniversary of martyrdom of Bhagat Singh and his compatriots from the different states are pouring in to our office. We are publishing here a few of these.

Cycle March to Husseniwala with Flaming Torches

Party units together with the units of AIDS and DYO of Haryana, Rajasthan, Western UP and Delhi organised a cycle march with flaming torches from Red Fort at Delhi on 12th March at 9-30 AM to reach Husseniwala, at Ferozpur district in Punjab, the place of the Samadhi of the immortal martyrs, covering a distance of 480 kilometres.

Everywhere in towns and villages, in cities and district headquarters, all along the route, common people greeted the marchers with warm enthusiasm, gave them food and shelter, helped them to organise street corner meetings, large public meetings and listened with rapt attention to the speakers despite inclement weather. These meetings were addressed by Comrades Gian Singh, Secretary Haryana State Organising Committee, Balwant Singh and Satyawan President and Secretary of Haryana State KKM and Rajen Parasor DYO organiser.

The vested class, the administration and the police noticing the tremendous response of the people put all sorts of obstacles to foil the programme. But everywhere people themselves gave active support and the marchers reached the Samadhi with flaming torches at about 10 AM on 23rd March. In a solemn atmosphere, evoking great emotion among the general members of the public wreaths were placed at the Samadhi and revolutionary homage was paid to the immortal martyrs on behalf of SUCI, AIDS and DYO marchers led by Comrade

Gian Singh. A quotation exhibition and a book stall were also organised near the site on this occasion.

What is to be mentioned here is the police brutality on the members of the public who came to pay their homage to the martyrs. The whole Samadhi area was cordoned off and people were disallowed to approach the Samadhi. All on a sudden the police started a severe lathi charge on the assembled public injuring many. Even journalists and photographers were not spared. This shows once again that the police in independent India are carrying the same heritage of the imperial police who killed Saheed Bhagat Singh and thousands of freedom fighters of our country.

Delhi

On 28th March a public meeting was held at the Constitution Club, New Delhi.

Comrade Gian Singh presided. Comrade Chhaya Mukherjee, General Secretary AIDS was the main speaker. Comrade O. P. Suman, Secretary Delhi State AIDS and Comrade Rajen Parasor of Delhi State DYO also addressed the meeting.

Haryana

A public meeting was held at Rohtak, Haryana at the Municipal Maidan on 27th March. A quotation exhibition with valuable quotations from Saheed Bhagat Singh and Comrade Shibdas Ghosh was organised.

Comrade Gian Singh presided and Comrade Chhaya Mukherjee was the main speaker. Comrade Ahlawat, President Haryana AIDS and Comrade Pyarelal, a medical student leader (AIDS) also spoke.

Rajasthan

A public meeting was organised at Pilani on 30th March at the Saheed Square.

Comrade Gian Singh was the main speaker, Comrade Chhaya Mukherjee presided. Sri Manmathanath Gupta, compatriot of Bhagat Singh was chief guest and Sri Viswanath Mathur, another veteran revolutionary also spoke.

A public meeting was organised at Rahana Kalan, Muzaffarnagar, near the Sugar Mills, on 1st April. Comrades O. P. Suman, and Sumitra Tyagi, AIDS Muzaffarnagar addressed the meeting.

M. P.

Under the auspices of Abhiyan, a cultural organisation, a public meeting was organised in Makhanlal Chaturvedi Hall in Jabbalpur on 23rd March. Dr. Ram Shankar Mishra, President of Abhiyan presided and Sri Rakesh Rajput, General Secretary conducted the meeting.

Dr. Sukdev Singh, Vice-Chancellor, Jabbalpur Agricultural University and Dr. K. N. Sinha was the main speaker.

Meetings were also held at Bhopal and Sagar.

Kerala

Throughout the State of Kerala, 50th anniversary of the martyrdom was observed in a solemn and befitting manner.

In Trivandrum, a public meeting was organised under the auspices of the Bhagat Singh Memorial Committee on 23rd March. The meeting, largely attended by an enthusiastic public, was presided over by Sri P. Ajayan Secretary of the Committee. Sri P. K. Balakrishnan, a prominent writer in Malayalam, Sri K. G. Menon, a reputed drama and film actor, Sri Thirumala Chandran, writer, Sri Madhavan Pillai Vice-President of ex-INA Association, Sri Pujappura Unni, councillor, Trivandrum Corporation and Venu Gopal V., Secretary AIDS Kerala State Committee addressed the gathering. Before the meeting started a colourful procession was also organised by the Committee.

Many meetings were also organised under the auspices of SUCI and AIDS at various other places in the state.

West Bengal

Throughout the state of West Bengal, the 50th anniversary of the martyrdom of Saheed Bhagat Singh was observed in a solemn and befitting manner.

On 23rd March morning martyrs' columns were

erected and wreaths were placed at the portrait of Saheed Bhagat Singh.

A central public meeting was organised by the Saheed Bhagat Singh Memorial Committee at Mahajati Sadan, Calcutta on 29th March on the concluding day of the week long programme.

Before the meeting a colourful procession, with 50 flaming torches was organised.

The meeting was presided over by Sri Sailesh Dey, a noted writer. Com. Ashoke Mukherjee, Secretary of the Committee placed his report. Sri D. L. Sengupta, Com. Amar Kumar Pandey, Com. Manik Mukherjee, Sri Kartar Singh and Com. Dipankar Roy addressed the meeting.

Karnataka

At Bangalore, a public meeting was organised on 29th March under the auspices of AIDS. The meeting was presided over by Comrade Goutama, Secretary Karnataka Unit AIDS. Sri B. G. Gowda, member of INA was the guest in chief. Comrade Krishna Chakraborty addressed the meeting as the main speaker. Comrade Surendra Babu, President AIDS unit Karnataka, Comrade K. Radhakrishna Secretary Bangalore City Committee SUCI and Com. Uma Sherif AIDS organiser also spoke. Meetings were held at other places also.

Andhra

Under the auspices of AIDS a meeting was organised at Anantapur on 25th March. The meeting was presided over by Comrade Vikram Saina. Comrade Krishna Chakraborty addressed the meeting as the main speaker. Comrade B. S. Rao also spoke.

Bihar

At Patna on 6th April at Science College Maidan of Patna University a public meeting was organised by Bihar State Committee AIDS. The meeting was presided over by Sm. Anjali Dutta wife of Batukeshwar Dutta the compatriot of Saheed Bhagat Singh. Acharya Debendranath Sharma, ex-Vice Chancellor of Patna

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ted but can a revolutionary party take a simplistic stand of supporting it without taking into cognizance the facts as to what the real face of those who brought this motion are, what their actual design behind it is, and what dangerous consequences may follow from this? Can a party committed to the people's cause and unity draw a straight conclusion, completely ignoring its other sides? We request all to seriously ponder over this question.

Now does it mean that we should have voted against the motion, thereby directly supporting the Taimur Government? No, this question can never arise. Because they are not only the main enemy of the people all over India, but have been themselves fanning up parochial and communal sentiments for a long time past, before their coming to government and since then also with a view to fishing in the troubled water in Assam.

It may be recalled here that in order to bring about peace in Assam, under the circumstances, our party had put forward some concrete suggestions. We pointed out that in order to weaken the moral base of the chauvinists, the problem of 'foreign nationals' must be solved once for all by evolving a just formula, suitable constitutional measures will have to be devised to remove all sorts of apprehensions of the Assamese speaking people about the future of their language and culture and at the same time concrete steps for speedy industrialisation of the state should be taken immediately. But we have been watching with grave concern that Mrs. Gandhi turned down this suggestion which was the only way to solution and she is not at all keen in bringing about peace in Assam. All her activities centred round her interests to strengthen the base of her party there, and that too, by taking recourse to trickery and divisive

politics.

Her prime concern was to install a government of her party by any means for which the most unscrupulous act like defection was openly encouraged. Not only this, she even tried for this purpose to induct the chauvinist and communal forces into her party by giving them various concessions and privileges and make inroads among the minority communities in the name of protecting their interests. And even after the Taimur Ministry was installed in power, there was no serious endeavour to meet the genuine grievances of the people of Assam and to bring about an early solution of the problem of foreign nationals in line with the suggestion put forward by the responsible public opinion in the state.

When as a result of all these, a severe anti-Congress(I) feeling gripped the minds of the Assamese speaking people, the need of the hour was to take the wind out of the sails of the chauvinists and develop a powerful movement against the anti-people activities of the Taimur Government and demanding immediate solution of the problem of 'foreign nationals' on the basis of a concrete formula. The situation was also very favourable for launching such a movement, for, the people had become critical about the chauvinist leadership and as a result they were not showing enthusiasm to the calls of the parochial forces as they were doing before. Having felt so, the State Committee of our party on the 28th January, '81, evolved a comprehensive four-point formula which apart from dealing with the question of detection and deportation of foreign nationals taking 1971 as the base year spelt out in details the measures to be taken to remove the existing grievances of the people of Assam against weak maintenance of international border, suggested constitutional measures for safeguarding

the status of the Assamese language as the official language of Assam, protecting at the same time the interest of minorities in all respects, and demanded concrete programme for setting up major industries in the state. This four-point suggestion was highly acclaimed by all sections of the common people of Assam as reasonable solution. The Seven-party Combination, which emerged through the collective struggle against chauvinism was immediately urged to come forward and develop a mighty people's movement, to force the Central Government to accept this formula.

In suggesting this programme of mass movement the party had also in mind that as a result of this movement the 7-party Combination, most of the constituents of which are left-democratic parties, might appear as a front defending the interests of all sections of the toiling people and that under the pressure of this mass movement the anti-people Anwara Taimur Ministry could be dislodged creating conditions at the same time for formation of a left and democratic government on the basis of certain principles and a common minimum programme. But all these parties including the CPI and the CPI(M) failed to appreciate the necessity and they remained silent in face of our repeated appeals. Thus, only the reactionaries were left in the field to exploit the strong anti-Congress(I) feelings prevailing among the people with the sole object of resuming their nefarious activities. And the greedy and corrupt politicians belonging to the Janata, BJP and other regional parties subscribing to the chauvinist cause fell in line with them and in this way, well before the opening of the Assembly session, a no-confidence motion against the Ministry was planned. Soon it became clear that this move of the chauvinist forces would further divide the people, and having realised that the 7-party Combination which was

fast gaining confidence of all sections of the people as a unifying force could save the situation, our party proposed that they should evolve a common approach towards the issue. But the CPI and the CPI(M) failed to grasp the significance of this call and did not respond. Under the circumstances we were left with no other alternative but to abstain from voting. And in deciding so, the State Committee of our party called upon the right-thinking people of Assam to realise that not by opposing or by supporting this no-confidence motion, but by developing a powerful democratic mass movement outside the legislature centring round the common demands of the people, the situation in Assam can be eased, unity of the people restored and that they should exert due pressure upon the left and democratic parties to undertake this urgent task.

Now, from the apparent similarity in abstention from voting on the no-confidence issue between our party and the parties like CPI, CPI(M), can one conclude that our party and these parties stood on the same ground with the same approach towards the issues involved? Only those who try to find out an easy solution in a complex political situation can argue in this way. History is replete with instances in both the international as well as in the national planes where two parties, diametrically opposite to each other on all fundamental questions, adopted from altogether different standpoints the same course of action which apparently appeared to be identical. This apparent similarity of form in the course of action did not necessarily imply that it followed from and was inspired by the same political objective.

In our earlier discussion, we have dealt at length what was the task before the left and democratic parties in Assam under the prevailing circumstance and why as a result of their failure to carry out this task our party had to abstain from voting.

Now let us see why the parties like CPI, CPI(M) etc. did not respond to the call of the hour and what was the real political motive behind their decision of abstention from voting.

These parties, not to speak of their consistent support lent to Mrs. Gandhi and her party since 1969 and upto the Emergency period, began to support her again though maintaining a stance of opposition after her comeback to power, in 1980 on all major and crucial issues. Their stands on the measures taken by the Congress(I) in Assam at every step revealed the same supporting attitude. Regarding the CPI, its pro-Indira attitude all through and even today, is known to all. About this party, the less said the better. The role of CPI(M) is, therefore, more relevant in this connection. The statements and utterances of the P. B. and other leaders bear testimony to this.

The Polit Bureau of the CPI(M) in its meeting held on August 9-10, 1980, said: "The P. B. is happy to note the steps taken by the Government". In its editorial People's Democracy, the Central Organ of the CPI(M), said on November 23, 1980:

".....This, however, does not mean that it will refrain from extending limited co-operation on those few issues on which there is a measure of agreement between its point of view and that of the Government. Whether it is Assam and the North-Eastern region, or communalism, etc. etc....."

A Bengali daily run by the 'Left Front' reported:

"The CPI(M) fully supports all the measures taken so far by the Central Government to solve the problems of Assam. Mr. Samar Mukherjee, the CPI(M) leader in the Parliament told this.

(Dainik Basumati 16.12.80)

We refrain from quoting at length, for the sake of brevity, the innumerable congratulatory statements made by the Central leaders of the

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CPI(M) on different occasions eulogising the stand of Mrs. Gandhi on Assam question.

But what has been the attitude of our party? In a letter addressed to all left parties by Comrade Nihar Mukherjee, General Secretary of our party, on 13th May '80 it was stated that since Assam issue had assumed all-India character, all the left parties should immediately come forward to organise mass movement on all-India plane against the Central Government backed by the Congress (I) to compel it to take effective steps to implement some urgent demands mentioned in the letter. We are sorry to note that this fervent appeal of ours was not responded to by any left party which shows their apathetic attitude. The reason behind this silence is not difficult to understand.

This attitude of appeasement of the CPI(M) toward Mrs. Gandhi also came in bold relief when this no-confidence motion was tabled.

In the context of the no-confidence motion certain developments came to the surface which suggested that both the Congress (I) and the CPI (M) were trying to arrive at a deal in which the CPI (M) would be helping the minority Congress (I) government in Assam to remain in power and in return the Congress (I) government at the Centre would not topple the 'Left Front' government in West Bengal. Notwithstanding their denial, the possibility of arriving at such a deal becomes more plausible in view of the fact that the CPI (M) is making frantic efforts to save its governments in West Bengal and elsewhere from the threatened dismissal while Mrs. Gandhi is also very keen in keeping her minority government in power in order to advance her petty party interests. The attitude of the CPI(M) leadership will be clear from the following passage of the same editorial of Peoples' Democracy

(13. 11. 80):

"The Prime Minister herself had joined her colleagues in West Bengal, Tripura and Kerala to strengthen the forces of destabilisation in those states. If she is serious about securing the co-operation of the opposition, she should begin by stopping this destabilisation and giving co-operation to the State Governments of West Bengal, Tripura, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir and Tamil Nadu". Is it not a candid expression of their eagerness to strike a deal with Mrs. Gandhi? Moreover, the manner the Assam unit of the CPI(M) behaved towards the Taimur Ministry on the eve of the no-confidence motion and what their leaders spoke about it, indicated that there was a move afoot to reach an understanding between them on this issue. Otherwise how can we explain that on the day the assembly session opened this year, the CPI(M) MLAs abstained in protest against the undemocratic acts during the Presidential Rule in Assam but said nothing against the anti-people activities of the Taimur Government? Long before the no-confidence motion came, when the situation in Assam was demanding an anti-Congress (I) movement and our party had repeatedly appealed to them with all earnestness, they turned down our proposal. Not only this, when the no-confidence motion was in the air, the people found the CPI(M) leaders in Assam carrying on a systematic propaganda that for the very interests of the minority communities the Taimur Government should not be toppled and should be kept in power. A similar propaganda was started in different dailies and periodicals controlled by the CPI(M) in West Bengal. Thus they prepared the ground so that the people do not find any contradiction between their anti-Indira stance and their support to her party to be registered once more in case the no-confidence motion is tabled.

Speaking about the motion Mr. Promode Dasgupta, a Polit Bureau

member of the CPI(M) remarked that they would not support the motion as they do not want the fall of Taimur government in Assam and are opposed to imposition of Presidential Rule in a State. But is this statement correct? About three years back, the CPI(M) demanded central intervention in Andhra Pradesh against the elected Government of Vengal Rao, if it refuses to resign. (Peoples' Democracy 8. 1. 78). So in view of the fact that the CPI(M) in the past supported imposition of Presidential Rule, it can be easily realised that the statement of Mr. Dasgupta was intended to cover up their intention to support the Congress (I) Ministry in Assam by putting forward a cheap popular logic. From all available accounts it was evident that the central leadership of the CPI(M) was all along for keeping the Congress (I) Government in Assam in power.

When against this attitude of the central leadership some dissension developed within the state unit of the party, Mr. EMS Namboodiripad, the General Secretary of the party had to rush to Assam to patch up the differences and to evolve a suitable strategy to save the government. After holding discussion with the state unit, Mr. Namboodiripad announced in Delhi that the CPI(M) MLAs in Assam had been given the right to take the decision which they took at the last moment. What were they to see till the last moment? Did it not mean that they were watching the situation till the last moment and they decided to abstain at the last hour when they clearly found having assessed the situation that the Taimur Government would not fall notwithstanding their abstention? This stratagem clearly helped them to achieve three ends at the same time:

(1) Through this abstention, the object of theirs to save the Taimur Government was fulfilled without bringing to light

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their tacit understanding with the Congress (I), which would have been exposed if they had to vote directly in favour of Taimur.

(2) The dissension within the Assam unit of the party was also patched up.

(3) The image as an opposition party in All India politics was also maintained.

Thus this was the political approach of the CPI and the CPI (M) in respect of their abstention.

Now we request everybody to compare the political line of our party with theirs and see for themselves whether these two are alike. When the anti-people policies of the present Congress (I) Government are bringing newer and newer offensives everyday, when the chauvinist and communal forces pose the gravest danger before democratic movement, and when the left and democratic camp, due to the non-left behaviour of the CPI and the CPI (M) are not in a position to face the challenge, it was in this background that we had to abstain. It must be realized that for a revolutionary party the course of action inside legislature is also decided by the most important yardstick whether this course would help strengthen extra-parliamentary movement or not. Judged from that it was clear that between the anti-people, authoritarian Congress (I) fanning up parochialism on the one hand and Janata and its allies on the other moving hand in glove with the chauvinist forces bringing about great disaster in Assam—there was nothing to choose. So we were equally opposed to both of them. But the abstention of the CPI and the CPI (M) was actuated by their consistent pro-Indira political line. May we now ask the people: Are these two abstentions one and the same?

In this connection it also needs to be stressed that in the present situation

of Assam the prime task, both inside and outside the legislature, is to build up people's unity as a bulwark against all attacks of the chauvinist forces which is the principal danger in Assam today and to see that the Taimur Government cannot create cleavage among the people under any pretext with its stance of defending minority interests. Intense ideological struggle should therefore be conducted to free people from communal illusions they have harboured in the meantime.

In the context of this exhaustive discussion it can be easily realized that in the face of the twin dangers posed by the anti-people authoritarian regime of the Congress (I) as well as the chauvinist forces disrupting people's unity and democratic movement, the need for consolidation of the left and democratic forces is greater today and our party will strive hard to bring about that much-needed consolidation although the opportunist political line of the CPI and the CPI(M) stemming from their social democratic political approach stands in the way. However difficult the task may be, we will continue our endeavour to forge greater unity which is the need of the hour. We call upon all sections of the people to strengthen our hands in this cause and simultaneously exert pressure upon the other left and democratic parties to join hands with us.

Assam State Committee

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this Congress (I) government, it will collapse in no time and in the process conditions for formation of a left democratic government on the basis of certain principle and a minimum programme, will be created. The State Committee of our party however assures the people of our state that it will continue its relentless endeavour to unite the left and

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Situation in West Bengal

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Government opened fire on the 30th March solely with the intention of indiscriminate killing.

Our party, the SUCI, started to regenerate the pro-movement mentality in the people with great patience and diligence fighting against the extreme frustration and apathy in them about politics and mass movement created as a result of this kind of politics pursued by the 'Left Front'. The party began doing spade work for movement afresh starting from the historic 15th June movement of 1979, proceeding to the current language movement. Unquestionably, this development has caused concern in the ruling capitalist class as also in both the Congress (I) and the CPI (M). For this reason, these two parties are not only mounting onslaught on legitimate democratic mass movements and trying to destroy the atmosphere of mass movement, each is trying to paint the other as its principal opponent in order that any other force, especially the pro-movement force like the SUCI, may not come to the forefront. In other words, these two parties are set on creating an artificial polarisation in the political field of this state. They are trying to create the impression that there is no other kind of politics outside that of the CPI (M) and the Congress (I). The motive behind all this is to confine entire politics within the ambit of parliamentarism, to destroy atmosphere of democratic mass movement, denigrate the correct base political line and conspire in the end to frustrate this very line.

A discussion is necessary about the 'Left Front's' hue and cry about conspiracy to topple its Government. Earlier on many occasions and in several states the Central Congress Government toppled conspiratorially the elected Govern-

ments enjoying majority support in Assemblies. Warning about this possibility, our party had declared after the installation of the 'Left Front' Government in West Bengal that the way to resist such conspiracy was to build up democratic mass movement on the basis of Left and democratic unity within and outside the Assembly. Because, we believe that mass movement is the only means of resisting such conspiracy. But the 'Left Front' has carefully avoided this path of mass movement though it has been quite vociferous in raising slogans against the possibilities of such a conspiracy. In the case of each and every movement—whether workers', peasants', students', or of Government employees—they are pursuing a sectarian policy, creating an anti-movement mentality instead of organizing movements on legitimate demands, even pursuing a repressive policy to suppress democratic movements. They have done away with the principle of administrative neutrality. Instead of adopting a policy of non-interference by the police in legitimate democratic mass movements they are following a non-Left, pro-capitalist policy and thereby have nearly completed an arrangement to shatter democratic movement. If the 'Left Front' considers the possibility of toppling its Government a real one, then it would have been most natural for it to step forward to develop such democratic movements. However-much may they rend the air with anti-Indira or anti Centre slogans everybody knows today how in practice they are lending full support to her on issues like Kampuchea, Afghanistan and latest, on Assam, or how they are trying their best to sustain their West Bengal Government using the crisis of the Taimur Government of

Assam. Were they a genuine left party, they would not have tried to beseech the mercy of Indira Gandhi the way they have been doing so long. They would have tried instead to protect their right through the invincible course of democratic mass movements—the way our party suggested time and again. But they have not paid any heed to it. The question arises, therefore, whether they want to use the possibility of toppling their Government as a slogan only. Are they trying to win anew the people's sympathy which they have lost because of their non-Left attitude? At the same time they resorted to indiscriminate firing to create such a situation that an administrative stalemate would emerge creating a condition for toppling of the Government by the Centre on the plea that the Government is not being run constitutionally and shaking off all ill reputation for the misrule due to their non-Left attitude they could appear before the people as martyrs with a view to reaping dividends at the next elections.

Under the circumstance, there cannot be and there is not any content of genuine democratic mass movement in the so-called movements of the Congress (I) against the 'Left Front' and of the CPI (M) and its allies against the Centre. As pointed out earlier, this show of movements is nothing but pressure and counter pressure tactics with the object of supremacy by one over the other in the parliamentary politics. In view of all this, when the Congress (I) is trying to create a stumble in the way of development of democratic mass movement through misuse of such a powerful instrument of mass movement as Bandh and when the 'Left Front' also is trying to destroy this atmosphere of mass movement by resorting to killing and firing and to

Statement of Orissa State Council A I D S O

The Orissa State council of AIDS O has issued a statement condemning the heinous conspiracy of the Government, police and administration combine bringing false charges of murder against 24 student leaders of the historic mass movement of Orissa.

The statement emphasises that this conspiracy the police have hatched up is only to stamp out the historic student movement. As otherwise, why did not the police arrest the

miscreants when the two vehicles were set on fire and stones were thrown at the Government bus at which the driver of the bus died on March 7th even though several platoons of armed OMP and CRP were present at the place of the incidence?

This reminds one of the Gestapo tactics and people must consciously stand up against this fascist onslaught on the democratic movement of the state, the statement emphasised.

Saheed Bhagat Singh

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University was the Chief Guest. Comrade Chhaya Mukherjee, addressed the meeting as the main speaker. Also spoke Comrade Arun Kr. Singh, Secretary AIDS O Bihar State Committee.

Before the meeting a demonstration was organised, demanding of the

Government, declaration of 23rd March, the day of martyrdom of Saheed Bhagat Singh as a National Day, rewriting of the history of the freedom movement of our country giving proper recognition to the uncompromising trend of the freedom struggle, erection of statues of Bhagat Singh at important places of India.

Assam State Committee

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democratic forces both within and outside the legislature for this purpose.

The State Committee of our party also feels that conditions which necessitated united efforts by the seven major political parties, are still very relevant and as such renewed efforts should be

made to tide over the crises it has faced now. On its part the State Committee of our party, will insist on development of a powerful mass movement throughout the state seeking a just solution of the foreign nationals on the basis of four point formula it has evolved.

various other measures in the name of opposing the Bandh, we strongly opposed both of these.

At this hour of grave political crisis in the country, we urge upon the fighting people that they should raise their voice of protest against the despicable politics of both the ruling parties, the Congress (I)

and the CPI (M), to grab seats of power at the cost of people's lives. Strengthen the legitimate democratic mass movement built up under the correct leadership on the correct base political line and join strength with the historic language movement to lead it through to successful culmination.

Editor-in-Chief—NIHAR MUKHERJEE